TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE DO NOT desire any contributions whatever of a literary or poetical character; and we will not undertake to preserve, or to return he same, in any case whatever. Our Staff is sufficiently large to more than supply our

limited space in that direction. REAL NAME OF WRITER, in full, must in each and every case accompany any communication of what nature soever. This is not intended for publication, but for our own satisfaction and as proof of good faith.

OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS we will always be pleased to hear from, on all matters connected with crops, country politics, and on any subject whatever of general interest to the people of our State. Any information connected with the election, and relating to floods, accidents. etc., will be gladly received. All such communitations, however, must be brief as possible; and they must, in all cases, be written up 'c one side of the sheet only.

ALL ANNOT NOW NEW TS of candidates for office -whether made by self or friends, and simply personal, and will be charged as ad-

E. BOSEWATER, Editor and Publisher, Draw-

NOTICE. On and after October twenty-first, 1872, the city circulation of the DAILY BER is assumed criptions not paid at the office will be payable. ad by whom all receipts for subscriptions will E. EOSEWATER, Publisher

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. A Republican State Convention will be held at the city of Lincoln on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1874, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the surpose of placing in nomination one candidate for Congress, one candinate for member of Congress contingent, candidates for Governor, Sec. giary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Prison Inspector, and Allorney General, and for the transaction of such siber business as many properly some before it. The delegates from each Judicial District will nominate a person for District Attorney, for their respective Distracts.

The organized counties are entitled to delegates upon the following basis:

The organized counties are entitled to delegates upon the following basis:
Counties east of the sixth Principal Meridian shall be entitled to one delegate for each 1,000 inhabitants, according to the census taken during the current year, and one for each fraction over five hundred. But each organized county shall be entitled to at least one delegate. Organized counties west of the 6th F. M., shall be entitled to one delegate each, and to one additional delegate for each one thousand inhabitants, according to the census aforesaid, and one for each fraction over five hundred, as follows:

DELEGATES FOR COUNTIES.

DELEGATES FOR LUCSTIES.	
Adams 4	Johnson
Antelope 2	Knox
Boone 2	Keith
Batler 4	Lancaster
Burt 4	Lincoln
Buffelo 3	Madison
Case10	Merrick
Chase 1	Nemaha
Cedar 2	Nuckolls
	Otoe
Clay	Pun 1100
Colfex	Pierce
Cheyenne 3	
Cuming 4	Platte
Paostah 3	Fhelps
Dawson 2	Polk
D.x00 8	Richardson
Dodge 7	Bed Willow
Douglas23	Saline
Dandy 1	Sarpy
Franklin 3	Saunders
Filimore 5	Seward
Furnse, 2	Stanton
Frontier 1	Sherman
Gage 5	Thayer
Gosper 1	Valley
Morlan 8	Washington
Hell 5	W ауре
Howard 2	Webster
Hitcheock 1	York
Hamilton,,,,,	Unorganized Ter'
Holt 1	in the State

The counties are recommended to elect alternate delegates to act in case the delegates elect fail to attend the convention; and the convention is recommended to exclude proxies for delegates that do not reside in the counties that process to processes. they propose to represent

By order of the committee,

F. M. Johnson,

Chairman

C. H. GERE,

THE reported resignation of Attorney General Williams, and his ap- Ko-op camps and Ko-op convenpointment to the Russian Mission are contradicted.

ravelled.

principal opponents to the renomi- and trickery. nation of Judge Crounse are parties who applied for and failed to obtain federal appointments at his hands.

IF Postmaster Yost is disinclined to publisa what became of the \$1,000 sent him by Pat. O'Hawes, let him whisper it to the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. A draft covering the unexpended balance would also be in order.

THE re-election of Brigham's Apostolic Cannon is now a fixed fact. The announcement of Cannon's re-election has stirred up considerable indignation in political circles at the National Capital. The indications now are that a determined effort for his expulsion will be made when Congress re-convenes.

nominating Convention was deci- servants." dedly inharmonious. Kasson's political course seems to have given rise to much dissatisfaction, and the probability is that a large number of staunch Republicans will refuse to support him.

DUELLING is still in vogue among The latest duel has been fought by a son of Prince Bismarck and an officer of the Prussian Infantry. The first shot resulted in the fatal wounding of that officer, and now young Bismarck will have to suffer the penalty provided by the laws of the Empire for the commission of time adequate to the wants of the

"NATURE designs, art developes," visitor at the five hundred dollar ly, are beginning to admit that this motto is decidedly appropriate. Na- the assurance to propose a financial ture doubtless designed that romanlight pie-nic parties, but art is gradually developing it into a hatching place for municipal buzzards. The five hundred dollar gate is at once a striking example of the munificent extravagance

THE DRIFT OF IT.

There is no mistaking the drift of the two politcal parties of this country upon one thing, and that is a combined attack upon the union and grange elements. In this city we have the Herald on the Democratic, and the BEE on the Republican side, urging warfare more or less direct upon any proposition to ameli-orate the condition of the industrial classes. They are moving cautiously and by direct methods now, but will soon throw off the mask entirely .-

the union and grange elements. We are neither prepared nor authorized to speak for the Herald, or the Democracy, but we emphatically deny the soft impeachment, so far as the BEE or the Republican party are

The record of the BEE as a fear- still keep on in the old rut, appointless and outspoken opponent of monopolies and rings, and bold advo-Editor, are (until nontinations are made) refutation of the silly charge that it the lava beds occurs, or when the entertains hostile designs toward the industrial classes. No practical by Mr. Edwin Davis, to whose order all sub- it's columns have always been open tem which, under the specious guise Where there is nothing to conceal, position to the political bummers, shysters and dead-beats who

have vainly sought to inveigla honest and industrious workingmen and farmers into an organization that was conceived in fraud and hatched that the Ko-op leaders who receive its silent support are the true representatives of the industrial classes, Co. are to be the shining pillars of the real toilers.

and mechanics will participate ac- red glare of burning villages could tively in the primary elections of cast its reflection on the Capitol; if our party, they can send their own representatives to our conventions, frame our platform and select the the victims of savage warfare could men who are to administer our government and make our laws.

This is well understood now, and the real mechanics and farmers of Omaha and Douglas county have given sufficient proof of their intelligence by staying away from the

We can well understand why wno'seek to make merchandise of the votes of farmers and workingmen. Its frail existence is staked on the success of this corrupt crew, As far as we can ascertain, the and it dares not expose their frauds

ROCHEFORT has written a characteristic review of the political situation in France. "We are rid of the Emperor," says the sarcastic Communist, "but we have the Empire's tail. In taking himself off, Bonaparte bequeathed to us his best vengeance-his system and administration. The Fourth of September merely changed the Ministers, instead of making a clean riddance of the Ministries. The Revolution of '89 was enabled to attain its full development by removing the subordinates after striking the chiefs, and by overthrowing the creatures as well as their crea-To imagine that to disimperialize France it is enough to substitute one name for another on a decree is the height of simplicity. Far preferable were a Bonapartist JOHN A. KASSON has been re- minister directing Republican funcnominated by the Republicans of tionaries than a Republican ministhe Des Moines District, but the ter struggling amidst Bonapartist

THE Omaha Independents, which means Johnson, Dudley & Co., receive a very wholesome overhauling at the hands of the Chicago Times. That journal is independent enough to characterize the longwinded set of resolutions, adopted the officers of the German army. by the sixteen Douglas county patriots, as half wise, half foolish, and very considerably stupid. Touching the resolutions opposing the speedy resumption of specie payments, and in favor of a monetary system that will keep the volume of the currency at all people? The Times says: "It is not supposable that people who talk such stuff know what they mean by is the magic motto that greets the it, but it is certainly fair to ask them what they mean, and what assignaportals of Hanscom Park. Practi- | ble limit there is to the 'wants of cal people, and tax-payers general- the people' for irredeemable shinplaster money. People who have

of the people."" A CIRCULAR is soon to be issued the Indian mind on civilized purby the United States Treasury De- suits. While the Indians are allotpartment, in compliance with the that characterizes the management law passed at the late session of or rather mismanrgement of the Congress, calling in the circulation please, and to herd together, raids and outbreaks with their attendant teenth and Fifteenth Amend-If art, as developed by our City have been successfully counterfeited. Council, is permitted to develop the In cases where a counterfeit of a natural designs of some of the persons that have taken a designing covered, all of the denomination of the interest in the development of the the bank in circulation is to be call- practicable, to put them on reserva- be listened to. He quotes the repark, Omaha will have to develop a ed in. Ten thousand dollars were

policy ought at least to be able to

state what they mean by a volume

of currency 'adequate to the wants

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

A Statesman Wanted.

(New York Her; ld) No subject that comes before Congress has been more elaborately discussed and less efficiently treated than that of our Indian policy. Year after year we have exposures of the inefficiency of the existing system and debates on propositions of reform; but hitherto they have This is the first intimation we been unproductive of practical rehave that the two political parties | sults, and the evils are permitted to contemplate a combined attack upon | continue in spite of the accumulating evidence of their enormity There is a universal recognition of the corruption of the Indian agencies; of the failure of the praiseworthy efforts of the Peace Commissioners; of the folly of expecting to bring a savage race into civilization

by teachings and persuasions of a

handful of excellent men. But we

ing agents, appropriating moneys cate of popular rights is a sufficient | When some such horror as that of summer months bring in their regular Indian outbreaks, we momentarily awake to the necessity of a proposition to ameliorate the condi-tion of the producing classes has of the devastation of settlements, ever failed to receive prompt and of the outrage of women and of the slaughter of men and children, we cordial support from the BEE, and feel naturally indignant at the systo all classes of the community. of humanity towards the savage, withholds or paralyzes the protection that is due to their victims. there is no mask to throw off. If, But when the necessities of the Inhowever, the Union refers to the dians drive them from the war path BEE's persistent and successful op- and compel them to throw aside the tomahawk and the scalping knife, we are too ready to accept the ex cuses made for their crimes and to return to the policy which regards them as erring children.

gress, is due in a great measure to by rascality, we are ready to con- the large interests involved in the fess our guilt. If the Union assumes | Indian Bureau. Patronage, salaries and perquisites are at stake, to say nothing of the illegitimate gains that United States Secretary of the are said to be attached to the Indian agencies. The evils are far removed, we can understand the drift of its and the conduct of the agents canarguments. If Johnson, Dudley & not be readily inquired into. If the address on the subject of finances borders are undisturbed during the and taxation at such time as may session of Congress, if there are no fire that are to lead the oppressed raids, murders and outrages while in lustrial classes out of bondage, we our legislators are debating, the peoconfess there is very little hope for ple are apt to pass over the subject as one of only remote interest, and to look upon the result with indiffer-If the Union recognizes these enec. Now and then some startling scheming demagogues as the true story of the corruptions conchampions of labor, the BEE is will- nected with our Indian policy ating to accord it all the glory that forgotten, or is overshadowed by can be achieved by such a combina- matters that affect us nearer home. tion. For our part we believe the The warning words of some intelli-Republican party not only gent and thoughtful soldier may make a momentary impression on Butler, knowing that he cannot but willing to re- make a montentary the may be carry the Republican convention, dress the wrongs of the industrial a spasmodic demand for reform in and that he cannot have Democratic classes, and afford them relief from our treatment of the savages; but assistance in the campaign this the evils that now afflict them, while the politicians remain indif- year, will probably be found soon

ferent or are interested in the con- declining the Governorship for himthrough State or National legisla- tinuation of the existing policy it is self and giving in his adhesion to tion. If the Republican farmers useless to hope for change. If the the nomination of Goy, Talbot, the shricks of women and children could ring in the ears of our representatives; if the reeking scalps of be held before the eyes of Senators and Congressmen, we might expect efficient legislation on the Indian question. But these practical evidences of the evils of our Indian policy are reserved for remote regions, and only the persuasive voice of the Indian agent is heard in our legislative halts. So

we travel on from year to year in the same rut, playing into the hands of the venal agents, sacrificing the lives of our soldiers and gitizens in the winter, striving to win them to civilization, and all the time laying the ground-work for new outbreaks and horrors as soon as the grass grows and the buffaloes are in good condition for killing.

There have been numberless suggestions in regard to the treatment of the Indian tribes. The best of them have come from experienced officers of the army, men who are familiar with the character of the savages and with the subject of which they speak. These counsellors all concur in the opinion that the bullet and the bayonet are the best rulers in Indian territory. It is sometimes said that the trade of war makes these advisers somewhat merciless; but this is an error. A true soldier is always humane and merciful. No peace advocate would go any farther to prevent heedless bloodshed than would such men as Grant, Sheridan or Sherman. But they understand the Indian character, and they know the sayages must be controlled by the strong arm; that where an outbreak exists the sharpest and severest punishment is the truest mercy. Our military commanders have been almost unanimous in the opinion that the whole Indian management in peace as well as in war, should be vested the army, and we believe the people at large indorse this proposition. Army officers are, as a rule, upright, honorable men, and the business of the agencies would be more honestly administered by them than by politicians or the friends of politiclans. Outrages are practised on the Indians by agents, and no doubt the wrongs the savages suffer are often the main cause of Indian outbreaks. This evil would be removed by the transfer of the business of the agencies to the United States Army. At the same time few persons would be

disposed to condemn or discourage any well directed efforts to civilize and Christianize the Indian tribes. if we should transfer to the army the conduct of our peaceful transactions with the savages we believe we should remedy many of the evils that lie at the foundation of all our Indian troubles, and benefit the government, as well as the Indians, by putting a stop to existing corruptions. If, when outbreaks do occur. we should crush them with a strong and severe hand, we believe that we should be mereiful to the savages Grant for a third term is not strictand just to our own people. But we need a policy in addition to this—a policy that will rid us the most speedily of the necessity of supporting the red men in peace and of ex- exists to any extent among the peoterminating them in war-a policy that will make the Indian a civilized human being, a self-supporting and Christian man

> attract the attention of our States- not for him. The few politicians men, for in the successful solution here and there in the South who of the question lies a triumph great- have declared for President Grant er than can be achieved in any other direction. The main difficulty appears to be in the separation of the tribes, and the concentration of ted reservations just beyond the borders of civilization, and are left to follow such pursuits as they may that he wanted to go to congress for

horrors, must be of constant occur- ments, and thus convinced the rence. The most important Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine ions in the rear of the advanced mark of a Democratic editor, gold mine to keep from municipal appropriated to defray the expenses employment for the young and of such cancellation.

In a part of civilization, and to find the but trustworthy men for candidates, active men. The latter might be who knowing our principles will march of civilization, and to find who urges his party to select none

large Indian branch of the United States Army, officered by white men, and in the training and emsideration—the transer of the busi-U.S. Army; the strengthening of our forces on the borders, with orders to make such warfare as may be forced upon us short, sharp and unsparing, in the cause of true mercy: the settlement of tribes within the bounds of civilization; employment of young and active Indians in the directions. These are reforms in our Indian policy that seem to deserve the attention of statesman who is ambitious of winning fame and deserving the gratitude of his countrymen.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Wvoming Territory renominated Col. Steele, del-

The Michigan democrats will hold their State Convention at Kalama-

zoo on Sept. 10. Mr. George C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, appears in California politics now as a candidate for the Republican nomina-

The great American franker is in trouble. The colored voters of the 2d Virginia District have come to the conclusion that they have had enough of Mr. James H. Platt, jr., of their own race for Congress.

Congressman Sherwood of the Toledo district in Ohio is finding out to his sorrow how much it costs to tread on the toes of a postmaster. No doubt the inefficient treat-His summary removal of that funcment of the Indian question by Contionary in Toledo is likely to give him serious if not fatal trouble in obtaining a renomination. The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-

Treasury, has been invited by a number of prominent citizens of Cincinnati to deliver in that city an be most convenient to him.

Democratic organs of the present day are very inharmonious concerns. Some of them have twisted and thumped the party platform in Indiana until theyhave made it satisfactory on the hard money question. Others openly denounce the resolutions as heretical, and disparage all attempts to make them say what they are not.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune thinks that Gen.

ty-third Pennsylvania district is preparing several speeches which he proposes to deliver in behalf of his own claims for re-election. He had better concentrate his entire power upon one subject—the "back-pay grab"-and he may then possibly succeed in doing what no one of hi brethren has done yet-namely, in giving a satisfactory excuse for pocketing the money. His constituents are very open to conviction on this subject, but, like the historical old woman, they "would like to see the man who can convict them."

Senator John Scott, of Pennsylness He is traveling over the State, and displaying the most praiseworthy interest in its social and political condition. Mr. Scott, by the way, is very anxious to go back to the United States Senate. and it is that sort of aspiration which makes a man a first-class hand-shaker. If it be true that Senator Cameron does not wish Mr. Soott to return, the latter gentleman has begun his travels none to soon. Hand-shaking is a great political power, but the senior Senator from Pennsylvania carries a vastly greater one in his breeches pocket.

The Republican Convention of the XIXth Ohio District, General Garfield's, will be held at Painesville on August 13. Concerning its choice, the Cleveland Herald makes this confident prophecy: "It seems a forgone conclusion that General Garfield will be his own successor, as he is deemed one of the very strongest men-morally and intellectually-of the National House of Representatives, and there is a great feeling in the district that it would be an irreparable loss not to re-elect the General. There is a feeling in the district that its present representative is peer of the best in Congress, and the district has a just pride in that fact."

The Hon. D. P. Lowe of Knnsas, one of the distinguished Congress men made immortal by pocketing back-pay theft, has been obliged to decline a renomination because there was no possibility of getting one, and it is evident that he teels just a little sore about it, A friend wrote him urging him to run again, and received this reply: "You are aware that I am not a candidate, but I am none the less grateful for your good wishes and offers to aid in that direction. I want the people to elect somebody who can secure a farm or an office to each one of his supporters, and work for nothing himself, without

If there is much third term sentiment in Georgia, the newspapers of that State must be remarkably deaf, for they exhibit no signs of having heard of it. The Atlanta Chronicle and Sentinel says: "To say that there is any respectable portion of the white people of Georgia or of the South who will support President ly correct, according to our information. We see no evidence of this feeling in Georgia, and we do not believe that it ple in any of the Southern States. Here and there among a few of the old lleaders of the South there may This is a subject which may well but the masses of the people are be a disposition to support Grant,

will find out that the people will not

support him for a third term. The

day has gone by when the people can be led by politicians against

their convictions.' The Hon. Benjamin G. Harris of Maryland, the man who announced

accomplished by the formation of a dare defend them," and modestly adds: "I hope, Sir, I shall not be accused of vanity if I claim that that description covers me exactly. ployment of young Indians on the I know the principles of the demopublic works. Many other sugges- cratic party and dare defend them tions offer themselves in the same | against the opening assaults of Raddirection; but these crude outlines | ical hostility, and from the underof a plan may be worthy of con- minding treachery of time-serving Democrats." It is to the credit of ness of the Indian agencies to the the State that Mr. Harris's prospects of election are exceedingly slim.

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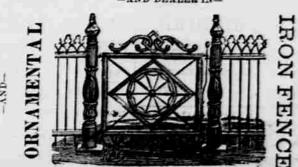
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